

April 2013

2013 Schedule of Meetings:

2013: Mar. 6th, Apr. 3rd, May 1st, June 5th, July 3rd, Aug. 7th, Sept. 4th, Oct. 2nd, Nov. 6th, and Dec. 4th. No meetings Jan.-Feb.

Doors open at 7:30 p.m., meeting starts 8 p.m., at the Rockwood Public Library (inside Eramosa Community Centre) at 85 Christie Street (near corner Christie Street and Main Street North Wellington Road 27, Rockwood, On. N0B 2K0.

Annual Membership Dues:

Regular 'early bird' \$10 (before Jan. 1) or \$12 after, can save \$4 by paying 2 yrs in Dec. 2012.

Couple \$12
Junior (14 to age 18) \$5
Under 14 Free

Membership Contact:

c/o: Scott Douglas, 273 Mill St., East Acton Ontario L7J 1J7 Contact: (519) 821-6379
E-mail: swcs@rogers.com

Inside this issue:

Did You Know...	3
County Cork (Ireland)	5
195th Regina	7
Attic Secrets	8
Falling Ceilings	9
Upcoming Shows	10
Auction List	12



*South Wellington
Coin Society*

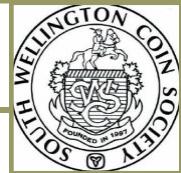


The Wellington Circular

South Wellington Coin Society founded 1997

Volume 16, Issue 3

**NEXT MEETING DATE:
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3RD, 2013**



President's Message

Our next meeting is Wednesday, **April 3rd, 2013!** **Mike Hollingshead** reports our April meeting will be a presentation on 'Fool's Gold' — a discussion of numismatic hokey-pokey through the ages! A timely topic!

Consider DON'T BUY FOOL'S GOLD excerpts from **Peter D. Schiff's** (President & Chief Global Strategist at Euro Pacific Capital Darien, CT USA): "If we enter into depression conditions, numismatics may actually drop in value while the gold price rises. Numismatic coins depend on the demand of collectors. Collectors are folks with plenty of discretionary income. When inflation is eating away savings and the economy is contracting, who are these mystery millionaires that are going to buy your stash of St. Gaudens Double Eagles? Chances are any collectors will also be liquidating their collections as they lose their jobs and their investments go south. Sure, the coins' gold content will provide a 'floor' to their value that stamps and baseball cards don't have, but the gold value is typically only a fraction of the retail price of a numismatic coin. If you pay twice the bullion value to buy a rare coin, bullion could double in value and you still might not be able to sell your coin for a profit. If you buy a regular bullion coin, the gold price only has to rise the amount of the markup above spot before you profit. In short: the idea of numismatic coins as investments should be put to rest, once and for all. Gold is a commodity. Bullion coins are pre-measured units of this commodity, stamped with a design as a quick signal of authenticity. Gold is also history's most reliable form of money, which makes it a good commodity to own when the world's paper money system is in upheaval. The only people who should be buying numismatics are those who appreciate the coins for their aesthetic value and take pleasure in owning them, not those hoping to preserve their wealth. Gold still has a long bull market ahead of it. The key is to find a trustworthy dealer with fair markups - and avoid dealers with teaser prices on the bullion coins you want and aggressive pitches for numismatics you should avoid. If you are buying numismatic coins, chances are you're making a fast-talking salesman very rich at your expense."

Cheers! *John*

South Wellington 2013 Events by **Mike Hollingshead**

Just so you are all aware, the following dates have been submitted to *Canadian Coin News* and **Linda Robinson's Numismatic Calendar** for SWCS shows in 2013:

Saturday April 6th, 2013

Saturday October 19th, 2013

We will be removing two or three dealer-tables at our coming shows to allow more space for back-up tables and wider aisles needed for the larger crowds that are attracted to the Guelph Show. Mark your calendars now, and remember, our Stone Road Mall Days are usually the weekend before the show! Come out and volunteer to help with these events to ensure their success!

The Wellington Circular

Meeting Set-up / Clean-up:

Gord Tarzwell and Club Members present at meeting

Food & Beverages at Meetings:

Mel Brown

Auction Runner:

Ryan Zmija

Newsletter Editor



Editor: Judy Blackman

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SWCS –Editor c/o
505 Redfox Rd., Waterloo, On.
N2K 2V6

Send pictures in jpg, files in doc, xls, pdf, wpd, or email body.

Articles of the upcoming newsletters are due to the Editor by no later than the 15th of the current month.

Advertising space will be accommodated where space is available.

Annual Membership:

\$10

SWCS:

Was founded in March 1997.



Highlights of Last Meeting

Membership Draw:

There were 15 in attendance at our last meeting. **Len Trakalo** lost out on the 'be here to' win draw, so April will be \$10.

Door Prize Winners & King Arthur's Treasure:

KAT was 40 items won by **Mel Brown**. The door prize winners were **George Foster**, **Mel Brown**, **Brent Mackie** and **Peter Becker**.

Our Speaker / Education:

March speaker was **Scott Douglas** with a spirited presentation on Hudson Bay Company tokens. He also talked about the demise of the 'penny'. **Mike Hollingshead** was pleasantly surprised at a local grocery store where he purchased \$9.47 and received 55¢ (2 twenty-five cent coins and a 5 cent coin) for change.

Auction:

Once again a success! Consignments welcomed, contact **Lowell** at ljwierstra@rogers.com or phone 519-824-6534!



Mike Hollingshead reports:

Dealers Attending SWCS Spring Show 2013

Bob and Joyce Armstrong - Owen Sound (2 tables)
B & W Coins - Brampton (2 tables)
Tom and Marg Clarke - Windsor (2 tables)
Paul Koolhaas - Tottenham (3 tables)
Mike Wilson - The Coin Cabinet New Brunswick (1 table)
Peter Kostyk - Niagara Falls (2 tables)
Norma and Ken Preece - Brantford (2 tables)
Scott Nagel - Common Cents - Brampton (3 tables)
Gary Miller - Toronto (1 table)
Rudy Sauro - Hamilton (1 table)
Gary Fedora - Select Currency - Halton Hills (2 tables)
Colonial Acres - K-W (2 tables)
Dan Jones - Kingsville (2 tables)
Verne Hoskins - Simcoe (1 table)
Andy Grecco - Thorold (1 table)
Ted Bailey - Paris (2 tables)

SWCS NEW EXECUTIVE

Term of Office: **July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2015**

President / Director: **John Semedo 519-821-6379**

Vice-President / Archivist / Director: **Scott Douglas 519-853-3812**

Past-President / Show Chairman / Director: **Mike Hollingshead**

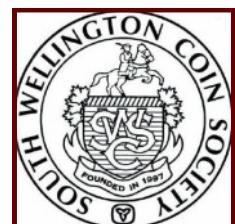
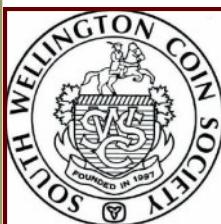
Secretary / Director: **Robin Semedo 519-821-6379**

Treasurer / Director / E-mailing Newsletter: **Len Kuenzig, lenkuenzig@yahoo.ca, P. O. Box 21018, Meadowvale P.O. Mississauga, On. L5N 6A2.**

Auction Chairman / Club Medals / Director: **Lowell Wierstra 519-824-6534, ljwierstra@rogers.com**

Hospitality / Director: **Mel Brown**

Director Emeritus: **Robert Zmija**



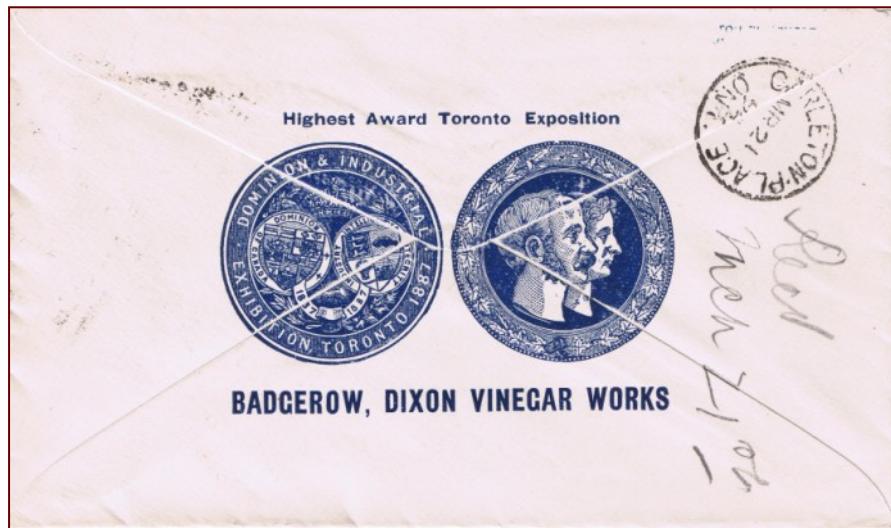
The Toronto Industrial Exhibition — How important was a prize medal?

DID YOU KNOW..... ...that from the very beginning of local and regional industrial fairs the exhibiting of the wares of an individual or company was greatly motivated by the opportunity to win an award in the form of a medal rather than a financial prize? In the beginning the hope of added business from carefully displayed exhibits was a secondary consideration to pride. As time went on the success of the exposure of these exhibitions was measured by any increase in purchase orders. In turn an increase in purchase orders became closely linked to the awards or medals given for the exhibits. The monetary offering for 1st (\$3), 2nd (\$2) and 3rd (\$1) was usually small at local fairs. At the larger regional and national fairs the monetary prize would range from \$3 to \$50 although most were \$20 or less. It is interesting to note that over time a society often motivated by money would forfeit this prize for the highly valued 'bragging rights' an awarded medal would bring. Of course those bragging rights could and would lead to a higher volume of business bringing us right back to monetary gain. The circle of life.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition was spawned from the Ontario Provincial Exhibitions that were held in different large centers of the province every year from 1846. In 1878 Toronto decided it wanted this exhibition all to itself and made a pitch to hold all future exhibitions in Toronto on newly set aside lands on the city waterfront. Of course the principle cities involved in the running of the provincial exhibitions declined this demonstration of greed by the Toronto group. Toronto then decided to break away and go it alone becoming a direct competitor with the provincial group.

The Toronto Industrial Exhibition officially opened on September 5, 1879. In the first few years, until 1882, the Toronto exhibition announced prize amounts for exhibitors like always and used first, second and third as the platform scale. In 1883 the officials of the Toronto exhibition began to realize the importance that many of the exhibitors placed in being recognized with a physical medal and/or diploma. Always looking to cut costs the committee cut back on monetary awards and stepped up the awarding of gold (a few), silver and bronze medals. The awards scale would also change because of the sensitivity to how close many of the competitive products were in quality as well as the inability of the judges to really say without doubt that one product was that much better than another. After all reputations were at stake. So it was that the awards committee introduced a first silver medal, a second silver medal and in some cases a third silver medal. All bronze awards were simply that, bronze awards. However, the phrase 'third place' could and would never be used. Competing companies could now readily boast of capturing a silver or a bronze medal inferring to their customers that they and only they were recognized.

Sometime in the 1890's the awards committee would take things that much further by almost eliminating all cash awards. This of course was a prelude to today when exhibitors must pay to exhibit their product. Eventually even the gold, silver and bronze medals would be in name only and a paper certificate would be the only evidence of an award having been bestowed. If the winner wanted a physical medal they would be required to order and pay for it themselves. Most importantly, the award recipient would have the right to reproduce the image of the official award medal in newspapers, advertising and company letterheads. This was the real money.

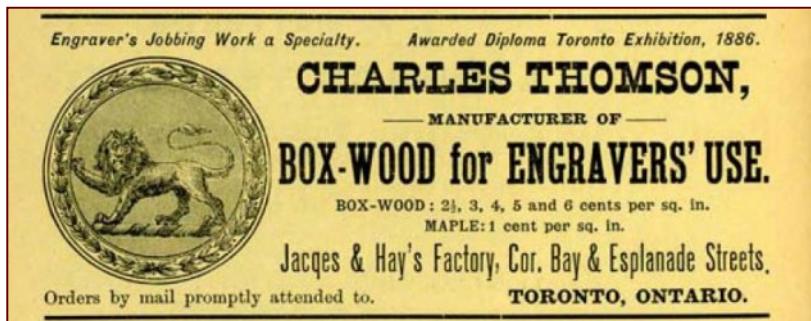


accomplishment to point it out in his 1886 advertisement. Note the image style used was not of the official exhibition medal.

J & J Lugsdin established their hat and furrier business in 1867. This company won medals at all the Ontario Provincial Exhibitions and beginning in 1879 won first silver medals at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition for more than 12 years in a row.

Postmarked March 21, 1894 Badgerow & Dixon Vinegar Works proudly displayed the fact that they received the Highest Award Toronto Exposition on the back of their company envelopes. Interestingly the medal image used by Badgerow & Dixon was only awarded in 1887 and not used in other years. Abraham H Badgerow and Alexander H. Dixon did not form their partnership until 1893 and were only in business until 1896. In fact Abraham Badgerow was a veterinary surgeon in Toronto in the years 1887-1889.

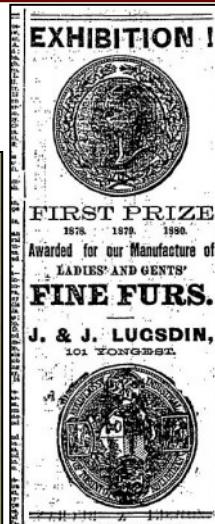
The Toronto Industrial Exhibition would award a diploma to the exhibitors that didn't reach medal status but were worth an honourable mention. Charles Thomson was pleased enough with this



The Wellington Circular



Newspaper ads from 1881 showing the exhibition award medal.



Toronto Industrial Exhibition Silver Medals 1879-1896



The first silver award medal used 1879-1886 & 1888-1895.
Diameter 44-45 mm
Thickness 4-5.9 mm



One year silver issue awarded in 1887.

Diameter 38 mm

Thickness 4.4- 4.8 mm



One year silver issue awarded in 1896.

Diameter 38-38.5 mm

Thickness 5 mm

In 1881 the Bell Organ Company of Guelph, Ontario advertised that they would not exhibit at the Industrial Exhibition that year. Citing a large influx of orders and confidence in a thoroughly established reputation, what Bell & Co. didn't want to mention is that competition had heated up in all exhibiting categories and an award of anything other than first could be perceived as 'not the best' and therefore possibly devastating to business. This was the beginning of a move to non-competitive exhibits by some of the larger already established companies.

The Bell Organ.

THE BELL ORGAN

LEADS THE WORLD.

We beg to notify our customers and the public generally that we do not intend exhibiting at the Industrial Exhibition this year.

The reputation of the Bell Organ is now so thoroughly established at home and abroad that we are consequently

CROWDED WITH ORDERS

And to enable us to keep up to the increasing demand for our Organs we are now commencing the erection of ANOTHER NEW FACTORY. At present we make an Organ every working hour, and with the addition of our New Factory we will be able to make 20 organs daily.

WE GUARANTEE THE BEST ORGANS, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
And intending purchasers would do well to correspond with us before buying.

There are certain unscrupulous agents throughout Canada representing a Toronto Organ Company who sell their Organs on our reputation, and purchasers should remember the Bell Organs are only made in Guelph, and we have NO BRANCH FACTORIES in Toronto or elsewhere.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES OF NEW STYLES JUST ISSUED.

W. BELL & CO. - - - GUELPH, ONTARIO.

Resources;

The Globe – various issues

Industries of Canada 1886-1890

Canadian Exhibition, Fair and Carnival medals - Charlton Press

Scott writes for CCN, RCNA CN Journal, ONA Ontario Numismatist, and our club newsletter Did You Know...". We appreciate his valuable contribution. You can contact **Scott** at: scott.douglas@sympatico.ca



The Wellington Circular

1700-1800's County Cork Tokens and Conders

J. E. & Co., (Cork) copper Conder halfpenny token dated 1794. Obverse: Winged Fame flying to left blowing trumpet: "FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE PUBLIC 1794". Reverse: Cypher of "J E & Co", with legend: "HALFPENNY PAYABLE IN CORK OR DUBLIN". Plain edge. D&H Cork No: 2. Diameter 28mm.



copper Conder halfpenny token dated 1794. Obverse: Winged Fame flying to left blowing trumpet: "FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE PUBLIC 1794". Reverse: Wheatsheaf in centre with legend: "PEACE AND PLENTY". Plain edge. D&H Cork No: 14. Diameter 28mm.



(County Cork) farthing token dated 1842. Obverse: Unicorn head in centre with legend: "ONE FARTHING PAYABLE AT GEO. S. BEALE'S GROCERY WAREHOUSE + 14 PATRICK ST. CORK". Reverse: Detailed view of unladen sailing ship at coal staithes with legend: "NEWPORT COAL STORES FISH ST. CORK 1842". Plain edge. George Beale was a grocer with businesses in Fish Street and Patrick Street, Cork. One of the most detailed tokens in the. Bell No: 5690. Diameter 21mm.



Scarce Pawn Office Cork (County Cork) farthing token undated. Obverse: Legend on three lines: "CORK MONT DE PIÉTÉ TOKEN". Reverse: The arms of the City of Cork with a sailing ship between two towers. Plain edge. Mont de Piété translates as Pawn Office. Listed in Bell as: "SCARCE". Bell No: 5720. Diameter 21mm.



Flying Fame (Cork) copper Conder halfpenny token dated 1794. Obverse: Winged Fame flying to left blowing trumpet: "FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE PUBLIC 1794". Reverse: Wheatsheaf in centre with legend: "PEACE AND PLENTY". Plain edge. Carbon spots on obverse. D&H Cork No: 14. Diameter 29mm.



John Arnott & Co's Cork (County Cork) farthing token undated. Obverse: Legend on five lines, the top curved: "ARNOTT & Co. SILK MERCERS DRAPERS &c.". Reverse: Bust of Queen Victoria to left with legend: "PAYABLE AT CORK". Plain edge. John Arnott & Co. drapers were at 52 & 53 Patrick Street, Cork and also traded in Belfast. Bell No: 5660. Diameter 22mm.



George Beale's Cork (County Cork) farthing token dated 1842. Obverse: Unicorn head in centre with legend: "ONE FARTHING PAYABLE AT GEO. S. BEALE'S GROCERY WAREHOUSE + 14 PATRICK ST. CORK". Reverse: Detailed view of unladen sailing ship at coal staithes with legend: "NEWPORT COAL STORES FISH ST. CORK 1842". Plain edge. George Beale was a grocer with businesses in Fish Street and Patrick Street, Cork. Ex-David Pottinger Collection. One of the most detailed tokens in the series. Bell No: 5690. Diameter 21mm.



The Wellington Circular

William Fitzgibbon & Co. Merchants Cork (County Cork) farthing token undated. Obverse: Legend on five lines: "WILLIAM FITZ GIBBON AND Co. MERCHANTS CORK". Reverse: Legend on five lines: "WILLIAM FITZ GIBBON AND Co. MERCHANTS CORK". Plain edge. William Fitzgibbon & Co. were merchants trading at 42, 43 & 44 Great George Street, Cork. Reasonable collectable condition, but has been cleaned in the past. Bell No: 5740. Diameter 22mm.



Joseph Helen's Cork (County Cork) farthing token undated. Obverse: Legend on two curved lines with shamrock in centre: "JOSEPH HELEN * CORK *". Reverse: Legend on three lines: "ONE FARTHING TOKEN". Plain edge. Joseph Helen was a pawnbroker trading from his business at 39 Douglas street, Cork. Ex-Jim Wagner Collection. Bell No: 5760. Diameter 22mm.



Scarce William Reardon's Pawnbroker Cork (County Cork) farthing token undated. Obverse: Legend on three lines, the top and bottom curved: "WILLIAM REARDON * SHANDON STREET * CORK". Reverse: Bust of Queen Victoria to left. Plain edge. William Reardon had a pawnbroker's business at 37 Shandon Street, Cork. Listed in Bell as: "SCARCE". Bell No: 5850. Diameter 22mm.



William Fitzgibbon & Co. Merchants Cork (County Cork) farthing token undated. Obverse: Legend on five lines: "WILLIAM FITZ GIBBON AND Co. MERCHANTS CORK". Reverse: Legend on five lines: "WILLIAM FITZ GIBBON AND Co. MERCHANTS CORK". Plain edge. William Fitzgibbon & Co. were merchants trading at 42, 43 & 44 Great George Street, Cork. Bell No: 5740. Diameter 22mm.



Scarce John McCarthy's Grocer Cork (County Cork) farthing token undated. Obverse: Legend on five lines, the top and bottom curved: "JOHN McCARTHY GROCER AND SPIRIT DEALER № 1 BARRACKTON". Reverse: Chinese man in full attire with legend: "THE CHINA MAN". Plain edge. John McCarthy's business was in Barrackton, a suburb of Cork. Listed in Bell as: "SCARCE". Ex-Jim Wagner Collection. Bell No: 5800. Diameter 22mm.



Very rare Dennis Mahony's Drapers Mitchelstown (County Cork) farthing token undated. Obverse: Legend on five curved lines: "DENNIS MAHONY, LINEN & WOOLLEN DRAPER, MITCHELSTOWN". Reverse: A sheep in a sling in centre with legend: "LINEN & WOOLLEN DRAPER MITCHELSTOWN". Plain edge. Listed in Bell as: "VERY RARE". Ex-David Pottinger Collection. Bell No: 6660. Diameter 21mm.



Blasts from the Past

VOLUME 36 MAY/JUNE 1997 PAGE 40

CANADA'S NEWEST COIN CLUB

By Mike Hollingshead

The South Wellington Coin Society was launched in beautiful downtown Rockwood this spring. Rockwood is a charming rural village of 800 in the southern end of Wellington County, between Guelph and Halton Hills (Acton/Georgetown). The club hopes to service members that lie outside the driving ranges of the Mississauga, Cambridge and Waterloo Coin groups.

The SWCS encourages ACTIVE membership and does not solicit "mail order" memberships. The club meets in the brand-new Rockwood Public Library, with all the modern conveniences of wheelchair access and large screen television/VCR. Meetings are held the first Wednesday of each month. Due to the large Grand River Conservation Authority campground on the outskirts of Rockwood the club plans to meet in July and August, making it one of the growing number of clubs that are meeting year round without a summer recess. The doors open at 7:00 and the meetings begin at 7:30.

The June meeting will feature the fascinating CNA slide presentation produced by Norm and Noreen Howcroft, "Steam Locomotives on Canadian Medals and Trade Dollars".

Already the SWCS has made generous donations of numismatic books to the Rockwood Public Library. This not only improves the availability for area residents to access coin literature, but solves the problem of having a club librarian!!! Thirteen books were donated in May and the club hopes to make the small Rockwood Library one of the best sources of coin hobby books in Southern Ontario, by monthly book donations. For info on the new club contact:

Robert Zmija
251 Mason Blvd
Acton, Ontario
L7J 1A7



TEN YEARS STRONG: The South Wellington Coin Society celebrated ten years on April 4. They meet at Rockwood Library the first Wednesday of every month. Shown here are, from left, treasurer John Semedo, president Art Stephenson, past presidents and founding members Scott E. Douglas, Bob Zmija, and Mike Hollingshead. *Rebecca Ring Photo*

Above picture from: April 12 2007 THE NEW TANNER

FAMOUS QUOTES

The next time a dealer at a coin show tells you that the attendance is down and you have heard from others that business has been good, use the line that Mike Hollingshead of Waterloo Coin Society, Ontario Numismatic Association and Canadian Tire Coupon Collectors Club fame says:

"It's not the people through the door. It's the dollars through the door!"

195th (Regina) Battalion

I (*your Editor*) acquired this lapel pin from Linda Colbers (Bradford, Ontario). It's a Kings Crown brass lapel pin for the 195th (City of Regina) Battalion, CEF and measures approximately 1.25 inches high and 1 inch wide. It is complete with back pin and closing clasp. Interestingly, on the reverse near the top, in raised letters is "WHEATLEY BC". The 195th Battalion was a unit in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces during the First World War. Based in Regina (Saskatchewan), the unit began recruiting during the winter of 1915/1916 in that city. After sailing to England in

November 1916, the Battalion was absorbed into the 32nd Reserve Battalion on November 11, 1916. The 195th (City of Regina) Battalion, CEF had one Officer Commanding: Lieut-Col. A. C. Garner. The 195th Battalion is perpetuated by The Royal Regina Rifles. Linda says, "God bless our troops".

Upon redesignation as The South Saskatchewan Regiment on 15 March 1920 (see above), it was organized as a five battalion regiment with the 1st Battalion (28th Battalion, CEF) and 2nd Battalion (46th Battalion, CEF) on the Non Permanent Active Militia order of battle, and the 3rd Battalion (68th Battalion, CEF), 4th Battalion (128th Battalion, CEF), and 5th Battalion (195th Battalion, CEF) on the Reserve order of battle. On 1 October 1920, it was reorganized as a ten battalion regiment with the 1st Battalion (28th Battalion, CEF), 2nd Battalion (46th Battalion, CEF), 3rd Battalion (no CEF designation), 4th Battalion (no CEF designation), and 5th Battalion (no CEF designation) on the Non Permanent Active Militia order of battle, and the 6th Battalion (68th Battalion, CEF), 7th Battalion (128th Battalion, CEF), 8th Battalion (195th Battalion, CEF), 9th Battalion (no



The Wellington Circular

CEF designation) and 10th Battalion (no CEF designation) on the Reserve order of battle (GO 160/20). The South Saskatchewan Regiment was disbanded for the purpose reorganization on 1 October 1920 and reorganized the same day (GO 232/20). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

Upon reorganization as The Regina Rifle Regiment on 15 May 1924 (see above), it was organized as a two battalion regiment with the 1st Battalion (28th Battalion, CEF) on the Non Permanent Active Militia order of battle and the 2nd Battalion (68th Battalion, CEF) on the Reserve order of battle. The reserve unit was disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37). On 15 January 1930, The Regina Rifle Regiment was authorized an additional battalion, designated the 3rd (Reserve) Battalion (195th Battalion, CEF) (GO 10/30). The reserve units were disbanded on 14 December 1936 (GO 3/37). The Regina Rifle Regiment was disbanded for the purpose amalgamation on 14 December 1936 and reorganized the next day (GO 194/36). This change was administrative and does not affect the lineage of the regiment.

Throughout the entire period of the First World War, August 1914 to June 1919, the 95th Saskatchewan Regiment continued as the Militia Unit for the Regina District and Lieutenant Colonel J.F.L. Embury retained the command although on active service in England, France and Belgium with the Expeditionary Forces. During this period Junior Officers were gazetted to the Regiment and were then posted in most cases to Western or Saskatchewan Overseas Battalions. Many Officers so gazetted served in the British Army and in the Royal Air Force. Some of the Expeditionary Force Units receiving Officers under this method were the following: 5th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 32nd (Reserve), 44th, 46th, 52nd, 60th, 96th, 120th, 152nd, 195th, 196th, 229th, 249th and the 15th Reserve Battalions. The Canadian Expeditionary Force was the designation of the field force created by Canada for service overseas in the First World War. Units of the C.E.F. were divided into field formation in France, where they were organized first into separate divisions and later joined together into a single Canadian Corps within the British Army. Four divisions ultimately served on the front line, while a fifth was disbanded to reinforce the others. In the later stages of the war, particularly after their success at Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele, the Canadian Corps was regarded by friend and foe alike as the most effective Allied military formation on the Western Front. The Germans went so far as call them "storm troopers" for their great combat efficiency.

The CEF was legally distinct from the Canadian Militia which did not mobilize in 1914. The Militia remained active in Canada during the war. After 1918, it was decided (after lengthy dissertation by the Otter Committee) that units of the CEF would be disbanded, and that the Militia would be reorganized. Individual units of the Canadian Militia, notably infantry and cavalry regiments, were permitted to perpetuate the battle honours and histories of the CEF units that had actually fought the war. After the war, the Canadian Military Hospitals Commission reported on provision of employment for members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force on their return to Canada, and the re-education of those who were unable to follow their previous occupations because of disability.

New York Man Buys Cottage, Discovers \$30M Of Art In Attic, Garage by Nadine Kalinauskas



In 2007, New York Thomas Schultz and his business partner Lawrence Joseph bought a rundown cottage in Bellport, Long Island, for \$300,000. Upon moving in, Schultz discovered thousands of paintings, drawings and journals by Arthur Pinajian, an obscure Armenian-American abstract impressionist, stashed away in the garage and attic.

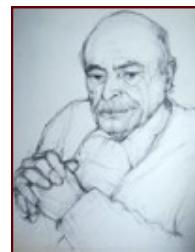
"It looked like a pile of junk, but on closer inspection I realized it was a vast body of work created by one artist over 60 years," Schultz told *PIX11*. "I knew right away I wasn't going to throw that artwork into the dumpster, it was bad karma." Art appraiser Peter Hastings Falk valued the works at \$30 million.

"Pinajian, a former resident of the property who struggled to find success in the art world all his life, had instructed that the works be thrown away when he died. His wishes were ignored, and they remained gathering dust amid bugs, vermin and mould," the *Telegraph* reported. Falk told *The Armenian Weekly*: "[Pinajian] painted every day but no one saw his art. He received no reviews and not one of his paintings or works on paper ever was shown in a New York gallery or museum." Some pieces have already sold for \$500,000 USD. Fifty of the landscape paintings are currently on exhibition at Manhattan's Fuller Building (March 2013).

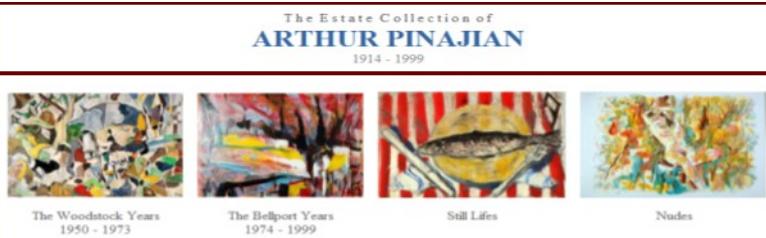
Moral of the story? **Clean out your attic and garage.**

William Innes Homer shared:

Rarely do we discover a worthy artist who works alone and unheralded. Arthur Pinajian was one of them. He drew and painted in obscurity until his death in 1999 at the age of 85. Sharing a modest one-story cottage in the village in Bellport, New York, with his sister Armen (d.2005), Pinajian depended on her totally for financial and moral support.



The Wellington Circular



To our knowledge, no articles were written about Pinajian and he exhibited and sold his paintings only rarely. Despite this neglect, he pursued his art steadfastly and with incredible determination. The majority of his work was found after his death stacked up in the one-car garage and attic of his sister's property. Along with the art were found his journals, many letters, and sketch books that spanned the 50 years of his creative life. When all is said and done, this oeuvre is important because it represents an artist's life in its totality. Within it is

found a prize legacy that will endure for posterity; the remainder will win the respect of scholars as they study in depth the life of a truly original artist.

Pinajian, the son of Armenian holocaust survivors, was a native of Union City, New Jersey. He started as a cartoonist in the 1930s and found considerable success fashioning comic strips for Quality, Marvel, and Centaur Comics. After World War II, during which he earned the Bronze Star for valor, he rejected commercial art, attended the Art Students League in New York, and committed himself to the pursuit of serious painting. Prior to his many years in Bellport with Armen, he rented a studio in Woodstock, New York, and there and in West New York, New Jersey, he began to wrestle with the challenges of being a modern artist.

This meant painting in a variety of styles ranging from the figurative to the abstract. The word *exploration* sums up the nature of his quest: he worked in the manner of Impressionism, Fauvism, Expressionism, and Cubism before turning to Surrealism and various modes of abstraction, including Abstract Expressionism. Part of Pinajian's learning process was to echo the styles of well-known artists — making free copies as a means of perfecting his visual vocabulary. In the end, however, he forged his own style without a heavy debt to others. He also philosophized about the creative process. Found among his effects were numerous journals in which he wrote down his ideas about the making of art. Issues of color, composition, and pattern captured much of his attention.

It is noteworthy that he became a veritable master of structural color.

What is so remarkable about Pinajian is his wholehearted dedication to the process of painting. He pursued his goals in isolation with the single-minded focus of a Gauguin or Cezanne, refusing to give up in the face of public indifference. In his later years he could be compared to a researcher in a laboratory pursuing knowledge for its own sake.

Pinajian's work is uneven, but when he hits the mark, especially in his abstractions, he can be ranked among the best artists of his era. It is satisfying to contemplate his more successful works, doubly so because they capture the excitement of visual modernism and exude a painterly integrity that is rare in our time.

Money Falls From Ceiling

The world economic crisis might have been a lesson that money doesn't fall from the sky, but it does sometimes fall from the ceiling. According to the *Guardian*, builders working to renovate a building at a former French winery were suddenly showered with hundreds of gold coins as they broke through old layers of plaster. Builders renovating an outhouse belonging to a French champagne producer were bashing through old plastering with a crowbar last week when hundreds of coins and neatly tied sacks of gold rained down from a hole in the rafters. The irony was that the 17kg (37lbs) of gold, amounting to 497 pieces (1851 – 1928) now worth around €750,000 (£621,400 / \$980,000 US according to Agence France-Presse), was probably stashed there during the last big financial crisis in the 1930s. In recent years the building in the eastern village of Les Riceys had been used to house seasonal grape pickers each autumn, who had slept unknowingly under the hidden stash. But the former grape-drying facility once belonged to a French wine producer who is believed to have traded with US customers during prohibition. He may have been paid in gold for illegally providing alcohol for his clients. The gold pieces, produced between 1851 and 1928, each have a face value of \$20.

Philippe Baijot, the head of the champagne house Alexandre Bonnet, which owns the building where the gold was found, told *Le Figaro* he believed it could have been stored there in the 1930s. It is unclear how the find will be divided, but it may be split between the builders and the owner of the building. But money breeds money, and it has already served as a marketing coup for the champagne producer, who plans a possible celebratory vintage, provisionally called Hidden Treasure. NBX Chicago jokes that the workers who made the valuable discovery turned the champagne house's ceiling into "possibly the world's most lucrative pinata".

Moral of story: **check your ceilings!**



Local / Special Coin Shows & Conventions

- **APRIL 6, Guelph, ON** - Guelph Spring Coin Show, Colonel John McCrae Legion, 57 Watson Parkway South, N1L 1E3. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission \$3, under 16 free, legendary lunch counter, free draw for gold coin; coins, banknotes, tokens, Canadian Tire money, medals, books and supplies at more than 30 dealer tables; buy, sell, trade or evaluate. Free level parking, fully accessible. Sponsor/Affiliate: South Wellington Coin Society. For more information contact Mike Hollingshead, telephone 519-823-2646, email cholling@uoguelph.ca.
- **APRIL 7, Chatham, ON** - Kent Coin Club Annual Spring Coin Show, Active Lifestyle Centre, 20 Merritt Ave. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free admission and parking, free token or foreign coin to all children entering the show compliments of the Kent coin club, 25 dealer tables (coins and paper money for all interests). Sponsor/Affiliate: Kent Coin Club. For more information contact Lou Wagenaer, president, telephone 519-352-5477, mail 27 Peters St., Chatham, ON, N7M 5B2.
- **APRIL 19 - 21, Kitchener, ON** - Ontario Numismatic Association 51st Annual Convention, Holiday Inn & Conference Centre, 30 Fairway Rd S. Hours: Fri. 6 p.m., Jeffery Hoare Coin Auction; bourse open to public Fri. and Sat. at 10 a.m. Admission \$3 daily or \$15 Bourse pass for weekend. Coin Kids auction, specialty club meetings, banquet and more. Register early at ONA website. Sponsor/Affiliate: Waterloo Coin Society. For more information contact convention chairman Robb McPherson, 519-577-7206, email president@waterloocoinsociety.com. Website: <http://www.the-ona.ca/upcoming.php>.
- **APRIL 21, Pickering, ON** - Ajax / Pickering Stamp & Coin Show, Pickering Recreation Complex, East & West Salon, 1867 Valley Farm Rd. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free admission, free parking, lunch available, stamp and coin dealers, club and youth table. This is a new location and date. Sponsor/Affiliate: Ajax Philatelic Society. For more information email [daniel-beaumont@yahoo.com](mailto:donald-beaumont@yahoo.com).

go to CCN <http://www.trajan.ca/showbbs/ccn.pl> for more info.



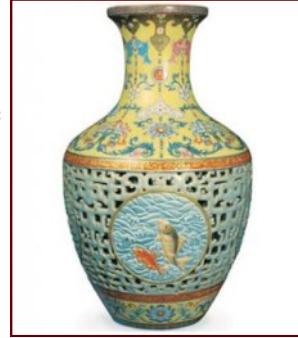
CANADIAN COIN NEWS



\$85 Million Vase Found In Attic by Terrence Aym

The popular PBS television series "Antiques Roadshow" features people who find old things: knick knacks, artifacts and brick-a-bracs. Sometimes the value of the items –valued by an expert appraiser – are disappointing, while other times what looks like an old shoe turns out to be worth \$20,000. No one appearing on that American TV show, though, ever found anything to match what two relatives recently stumbled upon.

When the sister and nephew of a deceased woman relative rummaged about the old lady's attic, they discovered an antique Chinese Fish Basin vase. Both remember seeing it when they were kids. The vase had been kept in the West London suburban house for years and had been owned by the family since the 1930s. Although the two had no idea who first acquired the vase, experts say most Asian art from China came into the hand of British collectors after the second of two opium wars. Chinese dishes, figurines, statues and vases back then were regularly stolen and taken back to Europe by French and English troops after 1860. Many art objects were pilfered from what was then Peking's Royal Summer Palace. The vase the two found in the attic of the suburban London home must have been acquired after the Second Opium War, but no one can say for sure.



What can be said for sure is the 16-inch vase—a pale blue and Chinese imperial yellow with leaping goldfish—was crafted during the Qing dynasty, an era when porcelain art had reached its peak in China. Experts were able to trace the lineage of the vase directly back to the Emperor himself. It came from the personal collection of ruler Qianlong and bore the intricate marking of the royal imperial seal. Everyone that studied the vase agreed it was exceptional. Most thought it could fetch \$15 to \$20 million at auction—an exciting prospect as the all time record sale at Bainbridge's auction house was for a relatively paltry \$161,000. When the piece finally did go on the auction block, auctioneer Peter Bainbridge called the atmosphere in the room "electric." Quite a number of very wealthy Asians had attended the auction and when the Qing dynasty vase was brought up for bids, the offers escalated far beyond the pre-auction estimates. When the dust settled, the vase went for more than 40 times what it had been expected to get setting a new record for the sale of a Chinese art piece. And far surpassing any sale at Bainbridges—a small auction house located in suburban London.

"I'm an auctioneer, so at that point I'm just doing the professional job I'm paid to do. But once the hammer's down you do take stock slightly and think, 'Oh, wow, that's really rather a lot of money,'" Bainbridge bubbled enthusiastically to the press. He's receiving almost \$14 million commission on the record-smashing sale. Auctioneer Bainbridge admitted he broke his gavel when slamming it down on the final, stunning bid. As Chinese collectors are becoming more wealthy, they are eagerly repatriating the artistic masterpieces to their homeland. The Qing vase was purchased by a Chinese agent on behalf of an anonymous buyer. In October of 2010, rival auction house Sotheby's successfully auctioned another Qing dynasty vase. That one was sold in Hong Kong for a winning bid of \$32 million.

Moral of story: **search your attic!**

More Than \$1 Million In Coins Hidden In Nebraska



A book about hidden treasure in Nebraska didn't involve pirates, but a small-town resident who preferred to hide his money rather than put it in a bank.

Alison Johnson lived every page of the book called "The Eleventh Hour Can't Last Forever." "Everything in the book is exactly as it happened."

The story takes place in Palisade, Nebraska, northwest of McCook in Hitchcock County. She writes about her family, including her father Dean Krotter, a wealthy man who owned two houses and seven buildings on Main Street.

"Along about 1958 or 1960, he would go down to Omaha or Lincoln on business and when he came home he would say, 'Oh, I stopped in to chat with Warren Buffett and he keeps trying to get me to invest in his new company, but I tell him I'm saving silver nickels.'"

Krotter didn't trust banks so he took his money and bought gold and silver coins. "It was just a very wild thing because he had hid these all over. They were up in the attic, some of them were buried, they were in kitchen cupboards, they were in dresser drawers, they were under beds."

They amounted to a million-and-a-half dollars worth of coins. "It was a treasure hunt to end all treasure hunts."

By the time Alison and her family were done searching they had found *nearly two tons of gold and silver coins* and as she mentions in her book, she's not really sure if they found it all.

"I happened to talk to someone who was an old family friend from Omaha. He told me that he'd been present when my father told his father that he'd taken a metal container and filled it with gold and silver coins and buried it so deep that no one could ever find it. Either somebody else has found that already and beat us to it or it's still out there somewhere in Palisade, Nebraska. So it's kind of fascinating and if it's there, easily worth 100 grand, maybe 200 grand."

Alison's book is about the gold and silver, but it's also about, as Warren Buffett (Billionaire pictured here) writes on the cover, "how an obsession with money can really mess up a family."

Alison actually wrote the book in the 1980s just after her parents passed away. It wasn't until both her brothers died that she decided to publish it.

Moral of story: **dig up your yard if your relative didn't believe in banking!**



AUCTION LIST FOR APRIL 3RD, 2013

LOT	DESCRIPTION	EST. VALUE	RESERVE	YOUR BID	WINNING BID
1	RCM cased proof first issue 1987	\$ 15.00	\$ 7.50		
2	Canada 1986 cased silver dollar Vancouver train BU	\$ 15.00	\$ 8.00		
3	Canada 1984 cased silver dollar Toronto Proof	\$ 20.00	\$ 9.00		
4	Canada 1993 specimen set	\$ 20.00	\$ 9.00		
5	Canada 1964 silver dollar	\$ 28.00	\$ 16.00		
6	Canada 1943 silver half dollar wide date far 3	\$ 20.00	\$ 10.00		
7	Canada 1965 silver half dollar	\$ 15.00	\$ 9.00		
8	Canada 1966 silver half dollar	\$ 15.00	\$ 9.00		
9	Canada 1930 silver quarter	\$ 8.00	\$ 4.00		
10	Canada 1930 silver dime	\$ 3.50	\$ 2.00		
11	U S A 1974 dollar	\$ 4.00	\$ 2.00		
12	U S A four 2 dollar bills 1976	?	\$ 9.00		
13	Copper crib board	?	\$ 10.00		
14	Canada 1939 silver dollar	?	\$ 20.00		
15	Canada 1949 silver dollar	\$ 28.00	\$ 20.00		
16	Canada 1950 silver dollar	\$ 28.00	\$ 20.00		
17	Newfoundland 1888 half dollar silver	\$ 65.00	\$ 30.00		
18	Newfoundland 1904 half dollar silver	\$ 15.00	\$ 10.00		
19	Newfoundland 1907 half dollar silver	\$ 15.00	\$ 10.00		
20	Newfoundland 1917 quarter silver	\$ 10.00	\$ 5.00		
21	Newfoundland 1917 quarter silver	\$ 13.00	\$ 7.00		
22	Newfoundland 1919 quarter silver	\$ 11.00	\$ 5.00		
23	Newfoundland 1919 quarter silver	\$ 11.00	\$ 5.00		
24	Newfoundland 1941 dime silver	?	\$ 2.00		
25	Newfoundland 1941 dime silver	?	\$ 2.00		
26	C N A Autograph cards collection 2008	?	\$ 7.50		
27	U S A 1946 dime silver	?	\$ 2.00		
28	U S A 1954 dime silver	?	\$ 2.00		
29	U S A 1959d dime silver	?	\$ 2.00		
30	Canada 1953 sf silver half dollar	?	\$ 9.00		
31	Canada 1956 silver half dollar	?	\$ 9.00		
32	Canada 1957 silver half dollar	?	\$ 9.00		
33	Canada 1958 silver half dollar	?	\$ 9.00		
34	Canada 1959 silver half dollar	?	\$ 9.00		
35	Canada 1960 silver half dollar	?	\$ 9.00		
36	Canada 1962 silver half dollar	?	\$ 9.00		
37	Canada 1963 silver half dollar	?	\$ 9.00		
38	U S A 1943 steel penny	?	\$ 1.00		
39	Canada 1926 n6 nickel	\$ 9.00	\$ 5.00		
40	Canada 1973 dollar bill	?	\$ 2.00		